

Intimation.

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DRAPERIES,

CUSHIONS, &C.

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Buildings.

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ADDRESS

ON APPLICATION.

Public Companies.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary on SATURDAY, the 15th October, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1910. [627]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 8th October, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th October, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1910. [624]

Intimations.

G. R.

HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

EVENING CLASSES in the following Subjects will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, October 6th:

ENGINEERING SECTION:

Building Construction and Drawing,
Field Surveying,
Machine Drawing,
Surveying,
Mathematics,
Mechanics,
Physics.

COMMERCE SECTION:

English,
French,
Chinese (Cantonese Colloquial),
Shorthand,
Book-keeping.

SCIENCE SECTION:

Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical),
Metallurgy,
Physics,
Rhyology.

TEACHERS' CLASS:

English,
Klondergarten.
Students should attend at the Institute to be enrolled on MONDAY, TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY next, between 6 and 7 P.M.

Copies of the Prospectus and Entry Forms may be obtained on application to the Undersecretary.

B. RALPHS,
Director.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1910. [630]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED MY OFFICE TO NO. 8, DES VUEUX ROAD, CENTRAL (corner of Ice House St.), Top Floor.

J. FENNESSEY SMITH.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1910. [638]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1907. [61]

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England.

is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

NOTICE.

A LARGE Number of BOOKS, PERIODICALS, MAPS, GAMES, and ILLUSTRATED PAPERS are required for the use of the Troops leaving here next month in the S.S. "Rebilly" for home. Any such literature will be gratefully received by the Acting Chaplain (Rev. A. B. Thornhill) either at St. John's Cathedral, or at the Peak Hotel.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1910. [552]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:

DAILY—\$36 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.25 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, (see page Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).)

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
There will be no return to Missionary subscribers as arrears.

By Order,
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1910. [11]

RAILWAYS.

A few days ago the Throne was informed that the profits accruing to the Chinese Government from the Peking-Hankow Railway since the date of redemption had amounted to Tls. 3,640,000. Within the week this statement is followed by the announcement that a loan had been issued in London for £450,000 in connection with the same railway. In any other country than China the incongruity between these two announcements could hardly have passed unchallenged. As far as is known, this statement is required for repairs to the Peking-Hankow line, and the comparative mystery surrounding its issue may be attributed to the fact that the Ministry of Communications was anxious to raise the money entirely unfettered by the conditions that would probably be insisted upon by the usual loan channels. Hence the appearance among China's creditors of another British Bank, and a loan at seven per cent. taken up, we may infer, by the Bank in question at three or four points below par and issued at 100. The new issue must not be confused with the original loan of £500,000 floated on October 13, 1908, for the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railway. It is required for expenditure that ought to have been defrayed entirely or in part from revenue. But so eager have the Chinese authorities been to show big profits from the line, that they seem to have neglected much necessary expenditure on upkeep. If only a moiety of the reports be true, it is to be feared that the earning capacity of the railway has been strained to the utmost, at the expense of both present and future efficiency. The result has been a profit of Tls. 3,640,000 over a period of, presumably, twenty months or a little more than five per cent on the original loan. In ordinary circumstances this might be regarded as satisfactory, but the profits cannot be considered apart from the known condition of the railway, and on this subject nothing could be more eloquent than the loss of £450,000.

If the Peking-Hankow line is to set the example of Chinese railway management, it is to be feared that railways in this country will fare no better than monuments and State enterprises of former years, such as the Grand Canal. China's railway problem is not solved, even when she has found the money and the engineers to build her lines; and if she is to avoid additional burdens on her already overstrained finance she must cultivate the science of economic railway management. The Government has wisely determined upon a system of State-owned lines, and when the country has secured a network of railway communication proportionate to its area and population, the problem of management will require the most skilled handling. National conditions will call for cheap fares and cheap freight, and only honest and capable direction in all ranks of railway officials will enable the Government to run its railways permanently at a profit. In this connection China, if she be well-advised, will benefit by the experience of others. In Great Britain railways are not State-owned. The capital invested in the railway companies of the United Kingdom, which is of very small extent compared with China, is nearly twice the amount of the National Debt; the gross income of the companies is within measurable distance of the national income, amounting to £3 annually per head of the population of the British Isles; the railways employ over 600,000 people and burn some eight million tons of coal annually in the fire-boxes of their locomotives. In the sixty years since 1825 the total paid-up capital of the railways has grown from £1,000,000 to £1,310,000,000, and the mileage has increased from six thousand to twenty-three thousand. But a comparison of capital receipts, miles open, train-miles and cost of working between a railway at the earlier date and its successor to-day shows that the money earned per mile of track open remains practically the same, although to earn the same amount to-day the railway will have to run trains three times the distance covered by its predecessor sixty years ago.

It is more than probable that China's experience in railway development will follow that of other countries. In England the cost of working per train-mile is to-day about what it was sixty or seventy years ago, and China starts with this important advantage. On the other hand receipts per train-mile in England have diminished to one-third of the earlier amount, and this downward movement will find its counterpart in China in the gradual enhancement of prices that will follow the opening up of the country. In England, as a writer on the subject has pointed out, a more conservative system of financing the railways might have been adopted in the earlier days with advantage. If when the receipts per train-mile were larger a proportion of the revenue had been used annually for the construction of new works and for the provision of new rolling stock, instead of raising fresh capital for everything in the nature of an addition to the railway, the companies would to-day have been in a position to regard, with equanimity, the increasing cost of working. In China, if reports be true, regarding the Peking-Hankow Railway, not only will further capital be required for new works and new rolling stock, but even the ordinary upkeep of the line may have to be met by a special loan. Such a policy is prejudicial both to the finance of the Empire and to the cause of railway development, and we may hope that when H.E. Tang Shao-yi assumes control of the former Ministry, the Yuchuanpo, a new era will be introduced in Chinese railway management. It is necessary to expect that China should have had time to acquire the necessary experience of controlling a vast system of State railways. She can, however, procure all the advice that she needs without in any way impairing the supreme control of the Ministry of Posts and Communications. To dispense with foreign expert advice in the management of the railway at this stage will probably result in the permanent crippling of railway development in China.—H. C. D. [11]

AN ANT-INFESTED COUNTRY.

"Among the more remarkable insect inhabitants of these spots [in the Congo-Zambesi watershed] are the formidable driver ants (Dorylinae)," writes a naturalist in the "Geographical Journal." "These wonderful insects occur everywhere, but are particularly common in the high plateau country and in the neighbourhood of water. They are frequently to be seen marching in vast armies, several individuals abreast. Many of these are carrying food supplies and are guarded on the flanks by innumerable armed sentries. Were beside the man who is so unlucky as to tread among them. He is immediately covered with a host of blood-thirsty enemies who bury their mandibles in his flesh, producing the sensation of innumerable red-hot needles. The insects not infrequently invade camps and native villages and can then only be turned from their objective by a line of red-hot ash. Except for the inconvenience of being turned out of their huts, these visits are not objected to by natives. Every living thing has to depart hurriedly or die on these occasions, with the result that much of the vermin disappears—for a time, at least."

"Another insect, nearly as warlike as the driver ant, is a species of poner, a large black ant which has a powerful and painful sting. This insect is particularly addicted to walking on native paths, and usually does so, about four or five abreast, flanked by a few skirmishers. When alarmed, the whole community has the singular power of being able to produce a peculiar rustling noise. It wages perpetual war upon the termites, and may often be seen returning from a successful foray. On these occasions the majesty of the army is laden with the bodies of their victims."

"It is impossible, in describing any part of tropical Africa, to avoid some mention of the termites. The different species of these insects build very varied and remarkable mounds. Some of them are of enormous size, and have a marked influence upon the landscape. They are sometimes as much as twenty feet high, and are frequently placed at somewhat irregular intervals about thirty or forty yards apart. On the plains, on the other hand, the commonest species makes a much smaller mound."

"In some parts of the plateau in the Kongo basin country there is a species which makes a small mushroom-shaped mound; a new top being apparently added at each wet season. The result of this is that an old mound looks like a pile of hay or fluff, somewhat circular, padding dishes."

Intimations.

"BEDFORD" RELIEF FUND.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.E. Sir HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

H.E. Major-General BROADWOOD, C.B.

Commodore EYLES, R.N.

AN ENTERTAINMENT

will be given at the

CITY HALL,

on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, and

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17TH.

Seats may be booked at The Robinson Piano Company on and after Monday, October 3rd.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1910. [614]

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

in drinking the cheapest and most

agreeable Table Mineral Water

"COUZAN GATIER"

approved by the French Faculty

of Medicine.

Large Bottles \$0.30

Dozen \$3.15

Cases 50 Bottles \$15.50

" 60 " \$13.50

SOLE AGENTS:

"FRENCH STORE."

Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. [617]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

DRAGGE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK.

THERAPION N.1.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Brouard, Moirand, Robert, Vulpes and others, combines all the best of what is known in a medicine of the kind, and is a very effective remedy for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

THERAPION N.2.

THERAPION N.3.

THERAPION.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Brouard, Moirand, Robert, Vulpes and others, combines all the best of what is known in a medicine of the kind, and is a very effective remedy for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

THERAPION.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Brouard, Moirand, Robert, Vulpes and others, combines all the best of what is known in a medicine of the kind, and is a very effective remedy for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 25th Sept., 1910, 100 lbs. per 1 Man.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B. 30

" Corned—Ham Ngan Yek 21

" Roast—Shio 22

" Breast—Ngan Lam 13

" Soup, Tong Yek 23

" Steak—Ngan Yek Pa 21

" Sirloin—Ngan Lam 30

" Sausages—Ngan Yek Chong 26

Ballock's Brains—Know 9

" Tongue fresh—Ngan Li 10

" Corned—Ham Ngan Li 60

" Head—Ngan Tao 25

" Heart—Ngan Sum 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngan Kiu 18

" Foot—Ngan Keok 8

" Kidneys—Ngan Yik 9

" Tail—Ngan Mei 15

" Liver—Ngan On 12

" Tripe (unpressed)—Ngan To 6

Galves' Head and Feet—Ngan Chai 10

Meat Chop—Yung Pal Kwai 21

" Leg—Yung Pal 21

" Shoulder—Yung Shau 20

Pig Chilling—Chai Chong 24

" Brisket—Chai Kwai 24

" Feet—Chai Keok 12

" Fry—Chai Chai 25

" Head—Chai Tai 25

" Heart—Chai Sum 12

" Kidneys—Chai Yik 9

" Liver—Chai On 12

Pork Chop—Chai Pal Kwai 20

" Corned—Ham Chai Yek 21

" Leg—Chai Pal 21

" Fat or Lard—Chai Yek 15

Shoep's Head and Feet—Yung Tan 20

" Knock 20

" Heart—Yung Sum 12

" Kidneys—Yung Yik 9

" Liver—Yung On 12

Sucking Pig, To Order—Chai Chai 20

Suet Beef—Sung Ngan Yek 20

" Mutton—Sung Yung Yek 20

Veal—Ngan Chai Yek 20

" Sausages—Ngan Chai Yek Tong 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 30

Capon, Large, Small—Sia Kai 30

Ducks—Ap 14

Doves—Pan Kai 14

Eggs, Hens—Kai Tai 14

Fowls, Capons—Kai Tai 14

" Hens—Kai Tai 14

Goose—Nga 14

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Shung Ho Yek 14

" Nga 14

Musk Deer—Wong Kung 14

" Hens—Kai Tai 14

Partridge—Chai Khoo 14

Pheasant—Shan Kai 14

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 14

" Hollow—Hollow Pak Kup 14

Quail—On Chai 14

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chai 14

Salps—Sa Chai 14

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 14

" Hens—Na 14

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Salap 14

Teal, Shanghai, Salap 14

Wild Ducks, Canton—Sung Shing Salap 14

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yek 11

Bream—Bia Yek 17

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Ho Shai Yek 17

Carp—Li Yek 17

Catfish—Chai Yek 17

Goldfish—Mun Yek 17

Groper—Hal 17

Gutta Fish—Mun Yek 17

Haddock—Sa Mun Yek 17

Dace—Wong Mei Lun 17

Dog Fish—Ti Tai 17

Halibut—Hal Mei Yek 17

Yellow—Wong Shing 17

Frog—Tian Kai 17

Grouper—Sak Pan 17

Gudgeon—Pak Yek 17

Herring—Tian Kai 17

Hallibut—Ching Kuan Yek 17

Labrid—Wong Fa Yek 17

Lobster—Wu Yek 17

Mackerel—Chai Yek 17

Milk Fish—Mun Yek 17

Mullet—Chai Yek 17

Oyster—Sung Ho Yek 17

Parrotfish—Kai Kai Yek 17

Pomfret—Chai Yek 17

Pike—Chai Yek 17

Shrimp—Chai Yek 17

Sole—Chai Yek 17

Squid—Chai Yek 17

Tilapia—Chai Yek 17

Intimation.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY
A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland
or
GENUINE AGE AND FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG BRAND
GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 7th July 1910.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$15 per annum.
Weekly—\$15 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportionally.
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Single Copies, Daily, 10 cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

DEATHS.
On September 24, 1910, at Hankow, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Andrews, a daughter.
On September 30, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of Donald MacDonnell, a daughter.
MARRIAGES.
On September 13, 1910, at London, David C. Dick, J. M. Oustons, to Emma, widow of the late Thomas C. Oustons of Forfar.
On September 29, 1910, at Shanghai, Hubert Dwyer Bell, son of the late J. A. Bell of Headley, Hampshire, England, to Claudia Anita Froust Rowe, daughter of William Henry Rowe of Walford, Herefordshire, England.
On September 30, 1910, at Shanghai, James McLeod Ritchie to Alice Forrest Semple (Glasgow).

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1910.

THE OPIUM TRADE.
As time goes on, the opium problem appears to be fraught with new and newer difficulties. In Hongkong, since the divans were abolished, the question has arisen as to what constitutes a divan. In the old accepted term, a divan was a place of public resort for the smoking of opium, where the smoker could buy his own drug and smoke to his heart's content. But now under the freshly imposed anti-opium laws all those places have been closed and the Opium Farmer consequently penalized. We have before referred to this subject and we would be the last to wish that anything should be permitted to stand in the way of any sincere endeavour on the part of China to eradicate the opium habit from amongst her people.

The question is whether or no the anti-opium movement is directed against the evil as such or against the importation of Indian opium as opposed to the native product. Our Home Government did not appear to entertain any doubt upon the subject, for they summarily ordered the divans to be closed, and the exports of Indian opium to be decreased annually by so much per cent. That both of these measures have so far failed to effect their ostensible purpose is shown by the fact that the imports of foreign opium into China have actually increased within the past year, whilst the closure of the public divans has led to the adoption of an evasive scheme whereby the regulations can be circumvented. The opium-smoker has now no longer any licensed divan to which he can resort, so he betakes himself to some house where he is supplied with pipe, lamp, and the other paraphernalia, carrying his own opium with him. No fee is charged for the use of this compartment, but in lieu thereof the smoker leaves the dross in the pipe when he takes his departure. The dross, it may be mentioned, is fairly valuable and after being re-made in conjunction with raw opium is of quite a saleable standard. The Police have been very active in instituting prosecutions against these unlicensed resorts, their contention being that the dross left in the pipe is the same as raw opium. The Magistrate, however, has decided exactly opposite, with the result that the opium houses go on as merry as ever. Of course, our local Government is powerless in the matter, for they imposed the Downing Street fiat against their will and at the expense of their own pocket; but surely it must be apparent to the veriest Exeter Hall fanatic that it is far more preferable to have the opium habit under Police supervision in licensed divans than to allow it to be pursued broadcast over the Colony in places to which the Police have no right of access. We cannot gather from recently published governmental returns how the consumption of opium in the Colony during the past eight months compares with that of previous years, but we take it that it cannot have shown much falling-off in view of the fact that the amount of chandu in transit through Hongkong during 1909-10 showed an increase. In Singapore and Penang during the present year there has been a considerable diminution in the consumption of opium, the figures for the first six months being 750,005 taels as compared with 777,483 taels for the corresponding period in 1909. In Malacca, owing to the employment of larger numbers of Chinese coolies on the rubber estates, the consumption has increased (77,352 against 59,729). The actual amount consumed last year was probably considerably higher than that shown by the above figures, which are taken from the Farmers' returns. There is reason to believe that the opportunities for smuggling chandu into the Colony are less favourable now than they were. At the beginning of the year the price of chandu to dealers was \$3 per tael. On April 12 the price was raised roughly by 50 per cent. The monthly sales immediately fell, but perhaps hardly to the extent which might have been expected. 125,867 taels were sold in April and 114,627 taels in May. Yet in spite of the fact that the imports from India are being cut down, the Governor of the Straits Settlements anticipates a "considerable expansion in the revenue derived from opium" next year. In Singapore, of course, they are in rather a different position from that which we occupy in Hongkong. There the Government have undertaken the preparation and sale of chandu. It is with interest that we gather from Southern papers that Great Britain has agreed to the American proposal regarding the Opium Conference at the Hague, but stipulates that the existing British agreement with China be excluded from discussion. In reference to the Conference it is stated that Britain has accepted the suggestion, that the findings of the Shanghai Conference should be embodied in a Convention. Britain has also agreed that the Hague Conference should consider also the traffic in cocaine and morphine, but it suggests that the Governments interested should previously investigate the manufacture of and trade in those drugs, so as to enable them to deal effectively with the matter. It seems only right that the British agreement with China should be omitted from the Conference deliberations. It concerns very gravely the finances of the Straits Settlements and of Hongkong as well as the trade of India. We have already seen how in this Colony have been granted compensation for loss of revenue by the contribution of a single lakh of dollars as against an actual loss of two and a half lakhs, not to mention the losses sustained by individual firms in our midst; and it is only befitting that Great Britain should conserve the remnants of those privileges which she does enjoy under her agreement with Peking.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THREE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR was awarded a native at the Magistracy this morning for being a rogue and a vagabond.
A CHINESE was given three weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks in the Police Court this morning for stealing a pair of silk trousers and an umbrella.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

THE RIVAL ENTERPRISES.
It is most unfortunate that, arriving late in the field of educational enterprise in China, Great Britain should find her energies in this direction handicapped by rival appeals for her financial support. Hongkong has successfully launched a comprehensive scheme for a fully equipped university in the colony, and although the Government has obtained a gratifying response to its appeal for funds from Chinese and foreigners in the Far East, this endowment fund still requires additional contributions and an attempt is being made to enlist the sympathy of the Pome country. Simultaneously the proposal to establish under British auspices a Chinese university in central China has found a considerable backing of an influential nature, and the scheme, if a native report is to be believed, has so far progressed that a site has already been purchased in Hankow.

THE CENTRAL CHINA UNIVERSITY.
If it is to materialize, will owe a considerable debt of gratitude to the Rev. Lord William Cecil, who has secured the cooperation of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. It sets out to break different ground from that which is to be covered by Hongkong University. The medium of instruction, if we understand the scheme aright, will be Mandarin Chinese, and the object is to enable China to obtain a university founded on sound lines in regard to modern education and, presumably, religious thought. In course of time, as the Rev. Arnold Foster pointed out in a recent letter in our columns, it is expected that Chinese graduates will take their places on the University Board and share responsibility for its future direction. It was probably this aspect of the Central China University, its establishment not only for the benefit of Chinese, but as an ultimate possession for China herself, that led Sir Frederick Lugard to

CLAIM FOR THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

freedom from the risk of falling under the deadening influence of Chinese officialdom. The future alone can decide this question; but it must be pointed out that, when the Hankow University is a working institution, the men whose names are on such a list for the inauguration of the scheme will, if still living, removed by many thousands of miles from the personal direction of the everyday affairs of the University. Meanwhile the Chinese leaves will increase in influence, and, however able and well-intentioned, can bring only a few years' artificial training to counteract the ingrained tendencies derived from the traditions of centuries. The promoters of the Central China University are well to be envied, deprecate the idea of

RIVALRY BETWEEN THE TWO SCHOOLS.

They point out that Hankow is many hundreds of miles from Hongkong, and, as we have already indicated, that the ground to be covered by the respective Universities will be distinct. Nevertheless they are at odds in their appeals to the British public for funds. The United Universities scheme, it is true, now proposes to enlist the support of American Universities; but it will also come forward as a claimant upon British generosity, and unless there is more money available in Great Britain for educational purposes in China than we imagine, its appeal is likely to clash with the Hongkong University movement. There can be no doubt as to which scheme should have

THE PRIOR CLAIM.

upon the public at home. Hongkong University will be a British institution run on British University lines, the medium of instruction being English. While its doors will be open to all nationalities, it is expected to appeal primarily to the Chinese, to whom it is hoped that it will offer all the existing advantages, as well as many others that are to be found in the Universities of Great Britain and America. The fate of a university on Chinese soil must for a long time remain a matter of uncertainty. At present, as is well known, such universities are boycotted by the Chinese Government to the extent that their degrees are not recognized for the purposes of official rank. The

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT RECEIPTS.

TEST CASE AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Huxford, Acting Chief Justice, at the Summary Court this morning, Cheong Ting Sam, an assignee under a deed of assignment dated May 10th, 1910, made between Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver and Trustee of the estate of the Tai Fung firm in bankruptcy, as vendor on the one part and the plaintiff as purchaser on the other part, sued the Kwong Yee Fung firm to recover the sum of \$89.97, which plaintiff as assignee claimed he was entitled to recover, being balance of an account for goods sold by the Tai Fung firm to the defendants. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. S. Dixon, from Mr. R. A. Harding's office, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. F. X. Almada, of Messrs. Almada and Smith, was for the defendants.

Mr. Potter stated that it was agreed by both sides that in the event of any one of the parties losing the case, they would consent to judgment in respect of two other actions. The action was a test case.
His Lordship—Don't quite understand them. "6 cents paid into Court."
Mr. Potter informed his Lordship that he did not know what the defence was, but he was aware that defendants alleged that the debt had been paid and that they held receipts in respect of same.

Mr. Alabaster said that that was so. The plaintiff had accepted a certain amount in full discharge of defendant's debt, less 6 cents.
His Lordship—What have I to try?
Mr. Potter—You have simply to find out whether the money is owing or not.
Proceeding Mr. Potter stated that a meeting of creditors had been held and it was agreed that a dividend of 58 per cent. should be paid. The Tai Fung firm was formed in 1908. About September, 1909, owing to certain defaulters, the firm got into difficulties. In October of last year, an advertisement was inserted in the Chinese Mail that monies should be paid to the firm. At about this time, there were in the Sung Cheong village in China ten debtors of the Tai Fung firm, consisting of people who owed monies amounting to \$7,000, the defendants being among them. On the 2nd October a man named Tang Cheuk Hing, a partner, and salesman in the bankrupt firm, wrote letters to the defendants asking for payment. No answer being received to the letter, another letter was sent on the 28th asking for the money.

At this point, his Lordship asked whether the plaintiff contended that the letters had been received.
Mr. Potter stated that he did not know whether the defendants had in fact received the letters but the latter were sent under registered cover and they were in possession of receipts for same.
His Lordship—Post Office receipts?
Mr. Potter—Yes.
Continuing, Counsel stated that on the 2nd November, a meeting of creditors was held and adjourned till the 11th. The different dates which were going to be mentioned had an important bearing on the case. Between the 2nd and 10th of November, a letter was sent to the village asking for the money. On the 16th, a registered letter was again sent, for which he could produce a receipt. No reply was received in respect of the letter or liability. On November 18th, a further registered letter was sent. On February 5th and in March of this year, meetings of creditors were held in the Official Receiver's office. At the latter meeting, it was agreed, by the majority of the creditors that a dividend of 58 per cent. should be paid, and that the estate should be assigned to the defendants.

On May 3rd, notice in writing of the assignment was sent to the defendants by Mr. Harding. Prior to that date the plaintiff went to the village himself and saw the two defendants, whom he asked for the money. The latter said they were partners in the Tai Fung firm and asked to be furnished with accounts. It was never suggested in any shape or form that the money had been paid to anyone. The defendants actually said "We owe the money." On June 2nd, one of the debtors (not the defendants) came down to Hongkong and paid his debt in full (\$450). The debt was reduced but nothing turned on that fact. A few days after, one of the defendants came down to Hongkong and asked the plaintiff Mr. Harding would accept 58 per cent of the debt. That was rather an important admission and bore the impress of truth upon it. It showed the working of defendant's mind. The man probably said to himself "The others have been asked to pay 58 per cent; why should I pay more?"
His Lordship—That's a question of fact I'll have to try.
Proceeding Mr. Potter stated that in July, a clerk in Mr. Harding's office, an interpreter, another man and the office-boy went to the village and served the defendants with notices in connection with the debt. The party had to be guarded by four soldiers and two officers. On that occasion also, the defendants admitted liability. The defence in all the actions (1 summary and 6 original) was that the money had been paid and receipts given. The receipts were signed by a man named Mr. Cheuk Nam, who was a partner in the Tai Fung firm, and the receipts were chopped with a chop belonging to the firm.

His Lordship—It was a genuine chop, I suppose? I mean to say it wasn't a chop manufactured for the purpose?
Mr. Potter—Oh, no, (in fact, we are going to prove that the man kept the chop).
His Lordship—Is it alleged that the signature on the receipt is a forgery?
Mr. Potter—It is alleged that it was a fraudulent transaction. It was not the proper chop of the firm. If I can prove that the receipt was a fraud and that the defendants were parties to the fraud, the receipt must be considered to be void. I am going to prove, and I'll prove it, which will leave no possible doubt in your Lordship's mind, that while the plaintiff was supposed to be in the Sung Cheong village giving receipts, he was here in Hongkong. I'll prove that he was present at the meeting of creditors. I'll also prove that there are supposed to be receipts dated the 10th and 11th of November but the whole thing is a fraud. I'll prove that the chop which was for sale and the receipt were both forged.

After further argument, his Lordship said he would reserve his decision.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

THE RIVAL ENTERPRISES.

It is most unfortunate that, arriving late in the field of educational enterprise in China, Great Britain should find her energies in this direction handicapped by rival appeals for her financial support. Hongkong has successfully launched a comprehensive scheme for a fully equipped university in the colony, and although the Government has obtained a gratifying response to its appeal for funds from Chinese and foreigners in the Far East, this endowment fund still requires additional contributions and an attempt is being made to enlist the sympathy of the Pome country. Simultaneously the proposal to establish under British auspices a Chinese university in central China has found a considerable backing of an influential nature, and the scheme, if a native report is to be believed, has so far progressed that a site has already been purchased in Hankow.

THE CENTRAL CHINA UNIVERSITY.
If it is to materialize, will owe a considerable debt of gratitude to the Rev. Lord William Cecil, who has secured the cooperation of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. It sets out to break different ground from that which is to be covered by Hongkong University. The medium of instruction, if we understand the scheme aright, will be Mandarin Chinese, and the object is to enable China to obtain a university founded on sound lines in regard to modern education and, presumably, religious thought. In course of time, as the Rev. Arnold Foster pointed out in a recent letter in our columns, it is expected that Chinese graduates will take their places on the University Board and share responsibility for its future direction. It was probably this aspect of the Central China University, its establishment not only for the benefit of Chinese, but as an ultimate possession for China herself, that led Sir Frederick Lugard to

CLAIM FOR THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

freedom from the risk of falling under the deadening influence of Chinese officialdom. The future alone can decide this question; but it must be pointed out that, when the Hankow University is a working institution, the men whose names are on such a list for the inauguration of the scheme will, if still living, removed by many thousands of miles from the personal direction of the everyday affairs of the University. Meanwhile the Chinese leaves will increase in influence, and, however able and well-intentioned, can bring only a few years' artificial training to counteract the ingrained tendencies derived from the traditions of centuries. The promoters of the Central China University are well to be envied, deprecate the idea of

RIVALRY BETWEEN THE TWO SCHOOLS.

They point out that Hankow is many hundreds of miles from Hongkong, and, as we have already indicated, that the ground to be covered by the respective Universities will be distinct. Nevertheless they are at odds in their appeals to the British public for funds. The United Universities scheme, it is true, now proposes to enlist the support of American Universities; but it will also come forward as a claimant upon British generosity, and unless there is more money available in Great Britain for educational purposes in China than we imagine, its appeal is likely to clash with the Hongkong University movement. There can be no doubt as to which scheme should have

THE PRIOR CLAIM.

upon the public at home. Hongkong University will be a British institution run on British University lines, the medium of instruction being English. While its doors will be open to all nationalities, it is expected to appeal primarily to the Chinese, to whom it is hoped that it will offer all the existing advantages, as well as many others that are to be found in the Universities of Great Britain and America. The fate of a university on Chinese soil must for a long time remain a matter of uncertainty. At present, as is well known, such universities are boycotted by the Chinese Government to the extent that their degrees are not recognized for the purposes of official rank. The

obviate any rivalry between Chinese dialects, it would be recognized by the University Board that the normal faculties as well as the intellectual faculties of undergraduates required training, and this end will be sought not by making the teaching of religion absolutely compulsory, but by establishing bursaries. The interests of China will possibly call for both the University in Hongkong and another at Hankow; and if money were no consideration, we could welcome both schemes. Any rivalry between them, however, will be a matter for sincere regret, if it tends to impair the efficiency by restricting the endowment of the more advanced scheme, the Hongkong University.—N. O. D. News.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

We have received from Mr. E. Ralphs, director, Technical Institute, the following list of candidates successful at the Technical Institute examinations held in June last:—
Building Construction—1st Term.—Ng Kang Cheung, Chow Lai K. Kwok Oo. 1st Year.—Ho Wing Kin, D. X. Xie, Chan Mak Heung. 2nd Year.—Tse Ching Fong. 1st Year.—Ho Wing Kin, D. X. Xie, Chan Mak Heung, D. X. Xie, T. L. Goldenberg, Chan Chiu Un.
Machinist Drawing—1st Stage.—Ma Shing Hei, 2nd Stage.—Wong Kai On, Wong Kwok Shun, Ho Shun, 3rd Stage.—Fung Tse Wai, A. R. Leong, Chan Ping U. 1st Stage.—Cheung Iat.
Applied Mechanics—1st Stage.—F. Sumner, A. W. J. Simons. 2nd Stage.—Ma Fung Shui, Kwok Wai Tung.
Steam—1st Stage.—F. Sumner, A. R. Leong, So Leung So, Wong Kai On. 2nd Stage.—A. W. J. Simons.
Mathematics I—1st Term.—Pak To, Au In Kan, A. R. Leong, Chan Yau Tung, Mak King Cheung, Wong Yau Lam, Au Shiu Cheung, Hon Shun Kit.
Mathematics II—1st Term.—Ng Ka Pui, Li Lun Kwai, Tang Kuo Shan.
Practical Chemistry—1st Term.—O. C. Mackenzie, Lam Ping Wing, E. Law, J. M. Dyer, Ho Wing Kin, 2nd Term.—Pau Man Fung, Yeung Wai, E. Law, B. Shaw, R. Judah. 3rd Term.—Chan Wing Tse, Tam Wing Kwong, Ko Wo Tack.
Theoretical Chemistry—1st Term.—I. E. Law, 2nd Term.—Pau Man Fung. 3rd Term.—Cheung Kwok Lum.
Physics I—1st Term.—Pau Man Fung, Ho Wing Kin, D. X. Xie, A. M. d'Esca, Cheung Kwok Lum.
English Examination—1st Term.—Mabel Long, Chan Tat-wa, Chan King On, Yeung Kam Ling, Rafael Villabrancha, Badash Singh, A. M. Leung, Tsin Kam-hong. 2nd Term.—G. Young, Pong Tse Ching, T. Kichik Yamamoto, S. D. Somkhil, Chung Kwok Lam, Willie Lee, E. K. Tala.
French Class—1st Term.—T. P. Xivier, Pong Tse Ching, A. Silva Netto, S. D. Somkhil, I. M. E. Tully, Marthe Petersen, Dorothy Piers.
Shorthand—Beginners.—Dolores Braga, Pepita Ros, Dolores D'Almeida, Remedios Wong Po Keung, Esther Silva, J. M. A. Remedio, R. E. Hyndman, Annie Legg, Chan, Arshave, J. H. Erskel, Choi Hon Po.
Elementary.—Hilde Nomi, Ivy Lee, Mabel Pearl Goldenberg, George Young, F. S. Guiterres, Leonora d'Almeida, Castro, Ruby Hopwar, Janet Marshall, Mabel Long, Carmelita Place, R. V. Mendoza, Marion Marshall, T. Kishimoto.
Intermediate.—B. P. Eliot, M. A. Carvalhal, Olive Lee, S. S. Perry, Grace Abington, M. O'Toole, Agnes Johnson Lee, Tan Ching-mo, Yeung Chak-pak, Lily Rose, Katie Raymond.
Speed—(70 words per minute).—Rachel Solomon, Ruby Mow Fung.
Book-keeping—1st Term.—S. S. Perry, Lo Tat Hio.
Teachers' Class—First Year.—Chan Wing-to, Chan Sui-fung, Fung Yau-shun, Tsang Kuo-shan, Fung Man-so, Chan Sing-oi, Lo Yau-kin, Li Tai-sung, Lam Ming-shan, Yeung Kam, Chan Kwok-kwong, Hung Yau-sung, Fung Si-chun, On Chan tung, Mak Ping-lai, Tang I-tung, F. Mohamed, Yeung Keng, Lo Chiu, Lin To.
Teachers' Class—Second Year.—Cheung Hoi, Chan, Ua Kwong, Kang Hon, W. W. Fox, Bishen Singh, Lau Tsoi, Leung Shiu On, La Pui Yan, U. Chan Wai, Tang Tsoi Sai, Ho Yan Tak, Ying Wing Tai, Ho Wa Ching.
The Examiners were—Building Construction and Fig. Drawing, Mr. H. T. Jackson; Mechanical Construction, Mr. G. S. Allen; Mr. J. Martin, M. Inst. M. E.; Mathematics, Mr. A. W. Grant, B. A.; Chemistry and Physics, Dr. W. M. B. Moore, L.R.C.P.; English, Mr. J. R. Wood, B.A.; French, Rev. Father Surry; Shorthand, Mr. W. Ramsey; Book-keeping, Mr. A. W. Grant, B.A.; Teachers' Classes, Examination Committee, Mr. E. A. Irving, Chairman, The Rev. H. R. Wells, Messrs. E. Ralphs and B. Tanner.

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"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.
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"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, NOV. 8TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, NOV. 19TH.	From St. John.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, DEC. 16TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JAN. 13TH.
	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, FEB. 10TH.

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SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

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For	Steamship	On
MANILA	"YUBANSANG"	FRIDAY, 7th Oct., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	SATURDAY, 8th Oct., Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	MONDAY, 10th Oct., Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHONGSHING"	MONDAY, 10th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"LEONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 14th Oct., 4 P.M.

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The steamers *Kaitang*, *Namsang* and *Kookang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moll to Hongkong.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,**
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	6th Oct., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"OHINHUA"	6th " 3 P.M.
TSINGTAI & NEWCHOW	"HANGHANG"	6th " 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	7th " 10 A.M.
ILOILO & CEBU	"SUNGKIANG"	8th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAIJI"	9th " Midnight.
MANILA	"TAIJI"	9th " 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHOW	"TAIJI"	11th " 4 P.M.
ILOILO & CEBU	"KAIFONG"	11th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHEFAN"	13th " 4 P.M.

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With excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tonnage.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
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RUBI	5140	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 8th Oct.
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CAIRO	5140	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 15th Oct.
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For Freight or Passage, apply to **SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,**
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Telephone No. 11.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

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(Subject to Alteration.)

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For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA (via MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO.)	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Gold	6,162	WEDNESDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted routes for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

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For	Steamers	Leaves
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. S. Yamane	FRIDAY, 7th Oct., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIOI MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 5th Oct., at 10 A.M.

SPECIAL REDUCTION of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to FOCHOW during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

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Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1910. S. HIROI, Manager.

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(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1909
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MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	IYO MARU, Capt. R. Tada, Tons 7000 HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Frase, Tons 9000 TAYGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 8300	WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 16th Oct., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 21st Nov., at Daylight.
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. S. H. H. H. H., Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 5th Nov., from KOBE.
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawan, Tons 7000 TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon. TUESDAY, 11th Nov., at Noon.
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SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6200	FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon. FRIDAY, 27th Nov., at Noon.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyne, Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 18th Oct., at Noon.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BINGO MARU, Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 12th Oct., at Noon.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6200	WEDNESDAY, 16th Oct., at Noon.
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KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000	THURSDAY, 18th Oct., at 5 P.M.
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries deck passengers.

Calling at Saigon.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Leave Hongkong
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MIYASAKI MARU	5,000	15th Feb.
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KITANO	5,000	1st March
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IYO	5,000	15th "
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HIRANO	5,000	1st April
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TAMBO	5,000	15th "
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KAMO	5,000	1st May
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AKI	5,000	15th "
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MISHIMA	5,000	1st June
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To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Leave Hongkong
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AWA MARU	7,000	15th Feb.
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INABA	7,000	1st March
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TAMBA	7,000	15th April
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AWA	7,000	1st May
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With option of call between calling ports in Japan.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

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THE Steamship

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A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

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Hongkong, 20th September, 1910. [612]

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1910. [616]

SOCIETA ANONIMA NAZIONALE DA SERVIZI MARITTIMI

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1910. [622]

THE Steamship

"ECHOIA."

Captain Balisto, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 12th October, at Noon.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1910. [616]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INDRAWADI."

Captain W. Gray Williams, will be despatched as above on or about 13th Oct.

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Hongkong, 10th September, 1910. [608]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE

via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tonnage	Captain	On or about
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Kamuro	6,210	G. B. McGill	19th Oct.
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Agave	4,350	J. Boyd	10th Nov.
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Calling at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient indentment offers.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Atlantic Steamship passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 27th September, 1910. [611]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast)

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1910. [611]

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, PORTS, FLYMOOTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BAHY, FERRIAN COLO, CONTINENTAL, AFRICA, CAW AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE."

Captain Owen Jones, R.N., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 8th October, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1910. [612]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON NEW YORK:

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" (On or about 28th Oct.)

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1910. [616]

SOCIETA ANONIMA NAZIONALE DA SERVIZI MARITTIMI

SEDE IN ROMA.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGD

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. L. S. KADODRI & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000	\$2,019 3 0	12 1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/64 - \$12.45	5 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	90,000	7	6	\$1,000,000	\$10,552	\$2 (London 2/6) for 1909		\$7 1/2 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	none	\$10 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$190 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	2 1/2	1 1/2	\$1,500,000	Tia 107,573	Final of 7/6 making 15 1/2 for 1908	5 %	Tia 113
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$27,084	Final of \$10 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909		\$15 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,500,000	\$7,037	\$12 for year ending 30.6.10 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 %	\$200
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,500,000	\$4,840 6	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$115 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$25,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$255 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$5,777	\$12 for 1906		\$10 1/2 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	nil	\$1 for year ending 30.6.10		\$23 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$21,766	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	8 %	\$31 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	65	65	\$1,500,000	\$37,822	\$6 1/2 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 11/16 - 75. 154		
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000					Final div. of 2/6 per sh. (comp. 74) making in all 4/6 per sh. for 1907 & an int. div. of 10 per sh. on acc. for 1908	5 %	\$58 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	1 1/2	1 1/2	\$1,500,000	\$102,094	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.10	5 1/2 %	\$1 1/2 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,500,000	11 150	A bonus of 5 %	5 %	\$10 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$8,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$147 sellers
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$13,841	\$3 for 1907		\$15
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1 1/2	1 1/2	\$1,500,000	\$1,435	Interim of 1/6 for 1910 (coupon No. 14)	9 %	Tia 15 sellers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	none	none	First year		Pa. 10
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1 1/2	1 1/2	\$1,500,000	none	\$3 per share 1910 dividend		\$7 1/2 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	5 %	\$7 1/2 sellers
Docks, Wharves & Godowns.								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06		\$9 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$204,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$54
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$13,715	3 1/2 for half year ended 30.6.10		\$40 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tia 15,700	Tia 100	Tia 100	Tia 1,000,000	Tia 6,761	Final of Tia 3 1/2 making Tia 6 in all for year 30.6.10	8 %	Tia 72 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tia 100	Tia 100	Tia 607,857	Tia 9,222	Interim of Tia 3 for 1910	7 %	Tia 108
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tia 100	Tia 100	Tia 25,000	Tia 6,314	Tia 6 for year ending 29.2.10	8 1/2 %	Tia 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$24,041	\$1 for 1907	8 %	\$121 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,477	\$1 on old shares \$1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	5 1/2 %	\$103 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$770	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1909	7 %	\$74
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,471	45 cents for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$100 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$869	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 %	\$7 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	72,000	Tia 50	Tia 50	Tia 1,500,000	Tia 62,069	Interim of Tia 3 for 1910	6 1/2 %	\$32 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,058	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910	8 1/2 %	Tia 112
COTTON MILLS.								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tia 50	Tia 50	Tia 20,000	Tia 10,091	Tia 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tia 210 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tia 40,098	\$9,552	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08		\$3 1/2 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tia 75	Tia 75	Tia 175,000	Tia 8,372	Tia 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	Tia 47 1/2 buyers
Loan-tung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tia 100	Tia 100	none	Tia 4,839	Tia 7 1/2 for 1909	10 %	Tia 50
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tia 60	Tia 60	Tia 12,178	Tia 3,178	Tia 25 for 1909	17 %	Tia 300 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,004	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,500,000	\$648	15 % per share for 1909		28 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,500,000	Nil	60 cents for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,500,000	\$5,242	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06		\$14.40 sellers
Do. Do. (Special shares)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$10,000	60 cents for 1909	10 %	\$8 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,000	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$19
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$5	\$1,500,000	\$1,890	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	12 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$4,990	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	6 %	\$11 1/2
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$670	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	6 %	\$11
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$11,798	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6 %	\$11
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$7,616	Final of \$1 per share for 1909	6 %	\$11 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$9,176	Interim dividend of Tia 12 1/2 15th March	9 %	\$11 1/2
Matschaghi, or Mito, Bosch & Landbouwer planten in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tia 25,000	Tia 316,882	Tia 12 1/2 15th June & Tia 15 1/2 15th Sept.	4 %	Tia 1,200
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 5 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.6.10	10 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
Peak Tramway Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pa. 18,540	None	10 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	none	None		\$12 1/2 buyers
Shanghai-Sumai Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tia 30	Tia 30	Tia 100,000	Tia 5,350	No dividend this year	2 %	Tia 140 sellers
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	50	25	none	none	First year		\$20 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$1,000	None		\$100 currency
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$2,766	None		\$12 1/2 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,500,000	\$344	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.12.10	5 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,741	35 cents for 1909	5 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$2,013	5 % for 1909		\$12 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7		\$1,500,000	\$782	None		\$12 1/2 buyers

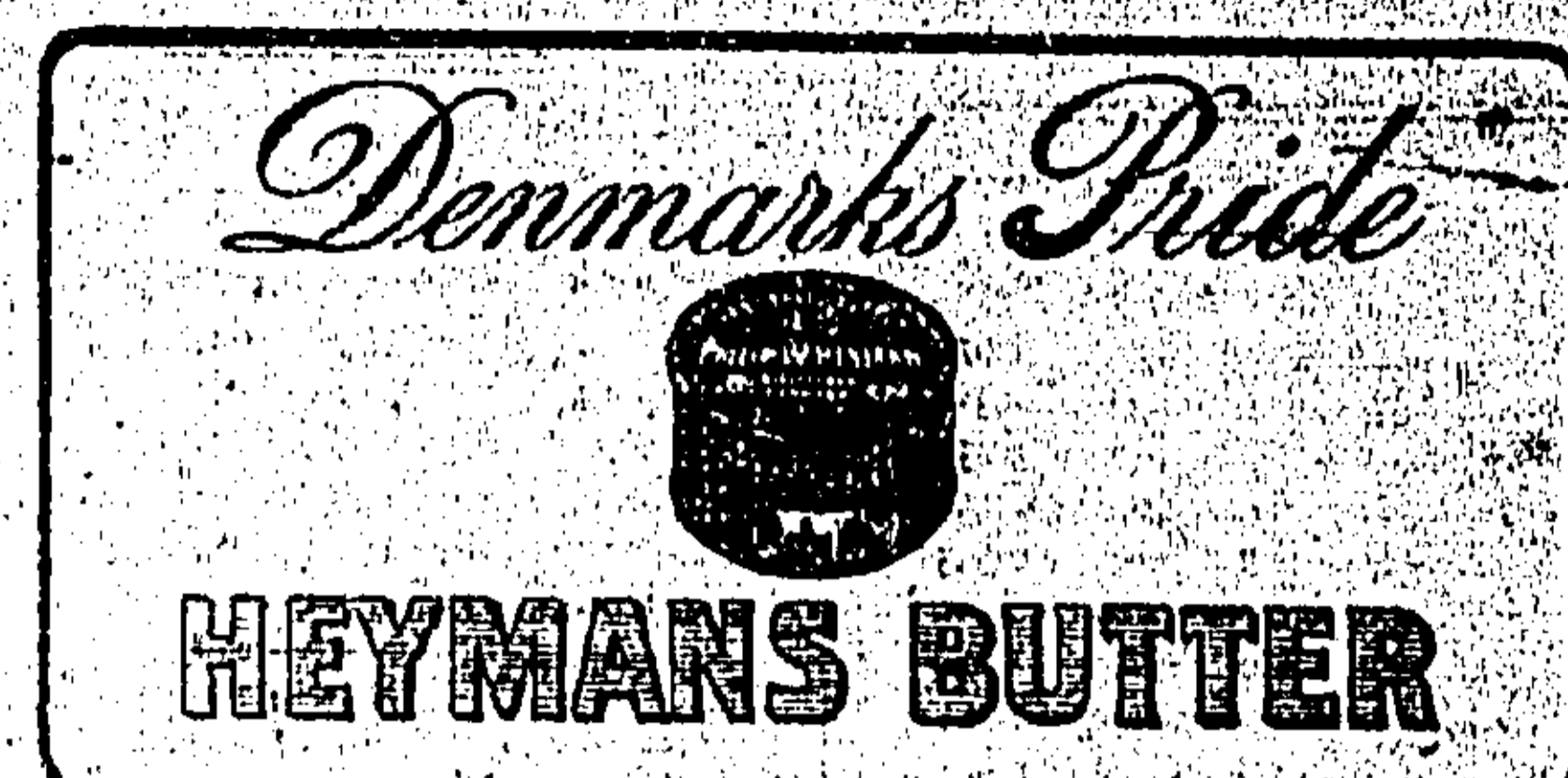
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Hotel.

BAND I BAND II BAND III
AT THE
BELLE VIEW HOTEL
SHAUKIWAN ROAD.
Telephone No. 907.

By kind permission of the Commander and Officers, the full Band of 105th Mahratta Light Infantry will play on the lawn at the above Hotel commencing from 5 p.m.
On SUNDAY, the 2nd October (weather permitting).
Ice Drinks, Best Brands of Liquors served at tables on the Lawn or Verandah.
Dinner a la Carte 7.30 p.m.
Dining Rooms can be reserved by telephoning to the undersigned.
All cordially invited.
W. GALLAGHER, Manager.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1910.

Intimations



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
6.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 12.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 21st April, 1910.

HUNG ON & CO.,
SHOW ROOM AND STORE
at the Premises formerly occupied by
A CHEE & CO.
174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.
CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on hire at moderate rates.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1910.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 11, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.
Have been patronized by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Messrs. and Messrs. leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. (writing to the Editor of the TELEGRAPH) (please) "We have pleasure in stating that MESSRS. LI KWONG LOONG supplied the American Consulate with a very fine set of furniture, and gave us every satisfaction."
(Sd) A. S. WATSON & CO.
11th May, 1911.
ORDERS personally attended to.
CHARGES most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Referring to the above.

For Sale

FOR SALE

AT
GRACA & CO.
17, DES VOEUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS and VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.
Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.
Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1910.
Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books, Transparencies, Envelopes.
Two-part, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gauge.
Novels, Books for parlour and household use. Toy Books for Children.
Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.
Relief Scaps and Scrap Albums.
MANILA CIGAR AND CIGARETTES.
&c., &c., &c.
Inspection invited.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

NEW SHOP JUST OPENED!!

DO NOT MISS LOOKING AT
OUR WONDERFUL SELECTIONS OF RARE JEWELS,
&c., &c., &c.

MOHIDEEN & CO.

Dealers in
CEYLON PRECIOUS STONES,
88 & 40, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Established 1840

AN APPEAL

THE SUPERINTENDENT of the ITALIAN CONVENT, QUEEN'S ROAD, Hongkong, has the honor to appeal to the Honorable Members of the Hongkong and Shanghai Municipal Council, and to the public, for their kind assistance and support, in the purchase of a new set of furniture, and to the Honorable Members of the Council, for their kind assistance and support, in the purchase of a new set of furniture, and to the public, for their kind assistance and support, in the purchase of a new set of furniture.
(Sd) A. S. WATSON & CO.
11th May, 1911.